

## DEDICATION



HAROLD HEADY

In 1951 Harold Heady left a tenured position at Texas A&M to join the faculty in University of California Berkeley's School of Forestry as an Assistant Professor in Range Management. The more than thirty years of productive research and teaching that followed showed the wisdom of that potentially risky move.

At Berkeley Harold joined two other former students (Harold Biswell and Arnold Schultz) of the eminent prairie ecologist John Weaver. Because Weaver was Frederick Clements' most influential student, academic dogma suggests that Berkeley would become a satellite of neo-Clementian thought. It didn't work out that way, in part because of the Mediterranean environment and in part because of the unique group of ecologists who were working in the Bay Area in the 1950s.

Harold was born on a ranch in the Snake River Plains of Idaho and attended the University of Idaho, where he was later honored as outstanding alumnus and by establishment of the Harold F. Heady Chair in Range Management. He then moved east to earn an M.S. from the New York State College of Forestry; his thesis was a comprehensive local flora. During World War II, except for a very brief stint in the Navy, he taught range management at Montana State University. While holding faculty positions at MSU and later at Texas A&M he simultaneously earned a Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska and helped found the Society for Range Management (SRM), serving as its first Secretary-Treasurer. He was later president of the SRM and has received all of its major awards.

When Harold arrived at Berkeley in 1951 to fill the

position created by recently retired Arthur Sampson, the University had just purchased the Hopland Field Station and was expanding range management on the Davis campus. This led to many productive research collaborations and years of joint teaching on both the Berkeley and Davis campuses. Along with Station superintendent Al Murphy, Harold immediately set to work on a comprehensive floristic inventory at Hopland. This work included many permanent photo stations and establishment of two protected areas. Their thorough floristic inventory has recently served as the basis for an analysis of floristic change and effects of land use. The joint teaching programs in range management at Berkeley and Davis developed separately after the mid-1970s and have produced many influential graduates, including several deans and department chairs.

Harold's research focused on the ecology and management of the California grassland. He was appointed at Berkeley to mainly bring a highly quantitative approach to the program, but as is too rare today, he was a broadly trained botanist. Several of his research papers are landmarks of organized critical thinking and one of the tasks of current range scientists, often to our dismay, is to remind students to "... read what Heady wrote about this in ...". Examples are his work with the height/weight relationships of grasses, still relevant to current problems with grazing utilization standards; specialized grazing systems; vegetation sampling methods; inter and intra annual variation in species composition; selective grazing; and livestock/wildlife interactions. Two projects illustrate Harold's approach to research. He followed the effects of a

woodland type conversion at Hopland for 19 years. The analysis involved a complex experimental design that could not have been completed without the invention of modern computer-based methods during the course of the study. Most of us involved with the study believe that Harold knew all along that this would happen. A second study established a series of plots over a 300-mile transect to examine the effects of natural mulch on productivity and composition of grassland. Data from this robust study are still being analyzed today and formed the basis for what is now the most important technique for monitoring livestock grazing intensity on annual rangelands.

It is noteworthy that Harold quickly saw that the California grassland didn't fit the standard Clementian models for succession and range condition evaluation. His research into the effects of mulch on production and composition, the relationships between grassland species composition and annual weather, and the small-scale patterns of annual plant interactions over short time scales were all used to adapt the general predictive models to the realities of Californian environment. This approach placed good predictive science into the context of a continuing need for practical management. Possibly the most important example of the fit between Harold and the grassland

is that its annual cycle freed up the fall for hunting and fishing.

For much of his career Harold was a major player in international resource management. He loves foreign travel, usually to remote locations, and spent sabbaticals (with Guggenheim and Fulbright support) in Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and Australia. While in Kenya he turned an enforced stay in the hospital and local travel restriction into his landmark monograph *Range Management in East Africa*. His textbook *Rangeland Management* has been widely used and available as a recent third edition. His other synthetic works include several book chapters on the California grassland and two analyses of the Vale range improvement project in eastern Oregon. After his retirement from UC in 1983 he continued to travel extensively, collaborate on research, write books and articles, and of course still spends every fall hunting.

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